

Appl. No. 10/797,237
Atty. Docket No. 9177
Reply to Office Action of April 23, 2007
Customer No. 27752

Please amend the Specification as follows.

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In a preferred embodiment represented in Fig. 5, the head portion 220 is connected to the grip portion 120 such that the angle α' between the top surface of the grip portion 120 and the head portion 220 is between about 100 and about 170 degrees, preferably between about 115 and about 155 degrees, more preferably between about 125 and about 145 degrees and even more preferably equal to about 135 degrees. In one embodiment, the outer portion of the head portion [[3]]20 is substantially flat. In a preferred embodiment, the outer surface of the head portion is curved. When the cleaning tool 20 is connected to the mop head 40, the grip portion 120 of the tool is substantially parallel to the top surface of the mop head 40 which is itself substantially parallel to the floor surface. Consequently, during a normal cleaning operation (i.e. when the bottom surface of the mop head is used to wipe the floor as shown in Fig. 1), the angle between the floor surface and the head portion 220 is substantially equal to the angle between the grip portion 120 and the head portion 220.

Page 13, lines 9 and 24

In a preferred embodiment (shown in Figs. 3 through 5), the cleaning tool 20 comprises a male portion 125 connected to the bottom surface of the grip portion 120 for engaging a corresponding female portion 240 on the mop head 40 as shown in Fig. 10. A user can simply attach or remove the cleaning tool 20 from the mop head 40 by inserting the male portion 125 within the female portion 240 or by pulling on the grip portion 120 and/or the [[hard]] head portion 220 in order to pull the male portion out of the female portion 240. In one embodiment, the male portion 125 comprises a first leg 1125 and a second leg 2125. In one embodiment, the female portion 240 is formed by slits 1240, 2240 corresponding the first and second legs 1125, 2125. In one embodiment, the first leg 1125 is connected to the bottom surface of the grip portion 120 such that it is substantially perpendicular to the bottom surface of the grip portion 120 (i.e., within the X-Z plane). In one embodiment, the second leg 2125 is connected to the first leg 1125 such that the first and second legs are located in different planes. In a preferred embodiment (shown in Fig. 3), the second leg 2125 is substantially perpendicular to the first leg 1125 (i.e., the second leg is

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located within the X-Y plane). One skilled in the art will understand that in this embodiment, when the first and second legs 1125, 2125 are located within the corresponding slits on the mop head 40, the only movement possible of the cleaning tool 20 is along the X axis. When the user wishes to scrub a tough stain as previously discussed, the frictional forces between the legs 1125 and 2125 and the mop head are preferably enough to overcome the weight of the cleaning tool 20. As a result, the cleaning tool 20 remains attached to the mop head until the user overcomes these frictional forces to pull the cleaning tool 20 out of the slits 1240, 2240. When the cleaning tool 20 is located adjacent to one of the side edges of a mop head, one skilled in the art will understand that other configurations or orientations of the legs 1125 and 2125 relative to the X-Y and X-Z planes can be used and still provide the same benefits

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One skilled in the art will also understand that the pin [[61]] 62 can be made of a substantially rigid material and the projection 72 can be made of a partially deformable material and still provide the same benefits. The projection 72 can also be resiliently attached to the support portion 1252 and include a spring-loaded mechanism (such as a ball and spring mechanism.

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